

NEXT PRESIDENT AND RUNNING MATE, "TOM" MARSHALL

Things Personal About Man Who Will Lead Nation For Next Few Years, And Vice-President Who Upholds Indiana's Reputation For Producing Statesmen—Both Are Men of Quiet Tastes But Good Fighters in Politics

Gov. "Tom" Marshall, the small, retiring gentleman who will be vice-president of the United States and president of the Senate after March 4, is a good deal like his noted chief, Woodrow Wilson, in many things. He has behind him almost as distinguished a career in education. His tastes are somewhat bookish; he has high ideals of citizenship; he is a practical idealist, he is a fighter, and he is a believer in some of the old Jeffersonian doctrines.

When Marshall was born in North Manchester, Indiana, on the 14th day of March, 1857, he was christened Thomas Riley Marshall, but down in Indiana the Hoosiers like to call him "Tom". He is as easy-going as an old shoe, until something strikes him wrong, and then he shows a different sort of a disposition.

Young Marshall is the son of Daniel M. Marshall and Martha A. Patterson, and his father's family has taken part in public affairs for many generations. The Marshalls early went into public business, naturally keeping his private ambitions out of law, coming with considerable worldly profit.

Marshall graduated from Wabash College, then a new name of many universities, in 1873 and took the degree of doctor of law there, at Notre Dame university and at the University of Pennsylvania—that is, he took them when they were endowed upon him as a matter of course, which was never his desire, but he did his best to make his way on his own.

The young lawyer married Kate Kinney, a fellow-traveller in 1876. Before this, he had been developing from raw contractorship into a state and aggressive attorney.

He attended the village schools. When these were closed and unable to continue he used to enter school, pay what he could afford, and then labored through his neighborhood. He was duly compensated by the school as an attorney, and authorized to make trials for the cause of men in all the courts of the community. Following this training, he settled in the practice of his consulting art in Indianapolis—where he met a girl, but married, no—and passed away well when he was brought to Indianapolis as governor.

Now Mr. Marshall has his eccentricities. When he came to the governor's office he brought with him his pink hair, and, though he has since turned grey, he is still a pink-haired bachelor. He is supremely devoted to his society of old friends, and his daughters. She is pleased to avoid the slightest

"TOM" MARSHALL



BUSINESS NEED NOT WORRY, SAYS PROFESSOR SCOTT

Points Out Fundamental Reasons Why Hawaii's Sugar Will Not Suffer

BY PROF. W. H. SCOTT.

Eating Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
Mr.—You have asked me for my opinion as to the effects of the elections on the mainland on sugar legislation in the future. I give my opinion for what it is worth with great reserve, because it is always hazardous to predict the future where the emotions, interests and passions of men are to be considered.

There has been no man since Washington's time, who has been in a full sense more of the President of the United States than Wilson. He was voted for and carried states in every section of the vast Union. From Florida to Maine, along the Atlantic seaboard, he seems to have carried every state. In the middle west, from Mississippi to Minnesota, he had almost a clean sweep. On the Pacific coast, from Oregon to California, the voting showed Illinois' pre-eminence for the great Democratic candidate. There will be a majority of Democrats in both houses and therefore an absolute majority of the National Convention will have a working majority so that the full responsibility of legislation will rest on the shoulders of the Democracy. There is no actionism in this election. The "cloudy shirt" and fear of legislation depressing great industries seem to have vanished from the minds of the electorate. This will enable legislation to be unhampered by division in the national councils. It has been seen, for a long time, that a profound dissatisfaction and uneasiness have been brewing in the Republican party. It is difficult to enumerate the various causes that have brought this state of mind about: all over the United States, the results show for themselves in the election of February last. It seems to me that some few things stand out clear from the various and the political battle just past. To my mind, the first thing showing itself in



the fear and distrust of political bosses. The second, is a like distrust of political conventions. The third is that the Democrats will probably do as to the seating of the members of Congress of the country. No one can tell just how it is going to go, and that instead of decreasing nothing seems to have increased in the United States. The extreme Republicans, for political effect, have called the Democrats a "cloudy shirt." The result of the election is not yet known, but all voices of prediction are for a victory for the Republicans. Mr. Wilson has repeated it in his campaign that he never will, however, now, and never will be a "cloudy shirt." He had his party to aver, however, that the tariff only needs adjustment and that it does not do many, if not most of its enemies.

Since the Civil War, there has been a constant agitation under the ambiguous name of protection. There is no doubt that the party in full power will reduce and lower the duties of those schedules wherever there is no need of protection. It has declared, however, that there will be no legislation regarding the high tariff industries of the country. The great manufacturing states were originally taxed, and at the word, would be easily carried against all or most of the election. We shall give him a chance to fortune.

Many of the people here would be rather nervous, thinking that there will be such a reduction of the rates as to cause the sugar industry to collapse. The States of the South and West produce sugar are all either Democratic or Progressive Republicans, and it is very unlikely that so long as "protectionism" in the United States is a principle, anything would be done by the Democratic party to injure the industries of Democratic States. Louisiana, a cane-growing State, can stand no material reduction on sugar duties and still carry on her chief industry. It is likewise with the best-sugar producing States, so I think sugar men need not have any fear that Federal legislation will injure their industry here. Indeed, I think it far more probable that, had the Republicans the President and both branches of Congress, they would have passed legislation more detrimental to the sugar industry than the Democrats will do. I also believe that there will be favorable legislation on our navigation and commerce, which will give great impetus to our navigation and the



Woman Who Will Be "First Lady Of Land", And Her Charming Daughters

While Governor Woodrow Wilson was making his "swing-around-the-circle" trip in the West, Mrs. Wilson and her three daughters, the Misses Eleanor Randolph Wilson, Jessie Woodrow Wilson and Margaret Woodrow Wilson, were being hailed as the next tenants of the White House by hundreds and hundreds of friends. But when the White House was mentioned, Mrs. Wilson and her daughters would only smile and make no comment.

Friends insist on telling Mrs. Wilson what a beautiful first lady of the land she will make, but the Governor's wife, who has virtually been a partner in her husband's career, always makes it a point to change the subject. Like the Governor, Mrs. Wilson tires in every way possible to leave politics out of her home life. She is always pleased, however, to listen to stories of her husband's official acts, as she studied with him a plan to bring about reform in New Jersey without the necessity of the "big stick".

Mrs. Wilson and her daughters have been living in the Princeton Inn which Princeton University stands. Dr. Wilson enjoyed a suite of rooms after leaving Prospect. Four generations of this family were the son tries in every way possible to obtain and died in Princeton before

Those in the group above are: (1) Miss Jessie Wilson, (2) Thomas Taggart, Indiana national committee man, (3) Mrs. Wilson, (4) Miss Eleanor Wilson and (5) Miss Margaret Wilson.

embarrassment on the part of others, and this alone enables her to accept graciously the curiosity of the public. One would not be dazzled by meeting Mrs. Wilson, but would be impressed with the kindness and modesty with which she is a cultured, capable and sincere woman.

The Misses Wilson, who, like their mother, are of a sunny disposition and artistic temperament, have been away a considerable time from Princeton for the last few months in their respective pursuits of voice culture, sociological work and art study. Mrs. Wilson and her daughters are

equestriennes of no mean ability and are fond of outdoor pastimes. Miss Margaret, the oldest of the three, is of a sunny disposition and She, too, loves the brush.

The second daughter, Miss Jessie, devotes much of her time to sociological work. She is interested in settlement work in Philadelphia, and has accomplished much in this direction.

The youngest daughter, Miss Ellen, who, in character, perhaps, most resembles her father in his overflowing good spirits, inherits from her mother her ability as an artist, and her time is largely occupied wielding the brush.

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